WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method for detecting a *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* target sequence comprising:
   (a) amplifying the target sequence using a first amplification primer having a sequence consisting essentially of the target binding sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS:1-6, 10-18, or 20-21 and;
   (b) detecting the amplified target sequence.

2. The method of claim 1 further comprising a second amplification primer have a sequence consisting essentially of the target binding sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS: 1-6, 10-18, or 20-21.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein:
   (a) the first amplification primer consists essentially of a target binding sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, 10 or 11; and
   (b) the second amplification primer consists essentially of a target binding sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, 12 or 13.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein said amplification reaction is a Strand Displacement Amplification (SDA) reaction.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein said amplification or detection reaction is selected from the group consisting of direct detection, polymerase chain reaction (PCR), in situ hybridization, transcription mediated amplification (TMA), self sustained sequence replication (SSR) rolling circle amplification or nucleic acid sequence based amplification (NASBA).

6. The method of claim 2 wherein the second amplification primer is selected such that the 3' end of the target binding sequence of the second oligonucleotide overlaps the 5' end of the target binding sequence of the first oligonucleotide.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein the first amplification primer further comprises a hairpin, G-quartet, restriction site or a sequence which hybridizes to a reporter probe.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein the first amplification primer further comprises a detectable label.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein the label is a fluorescent label.

10. The method of claim 1 wherein the first amplification primer further comprises a restriction endonuclease recognition site or a RNA polymerase promoter.

11. The method of claim 1 further comprising amplifying an internal amplification control (IAC).

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the IAC consists essentially of SEQ ID NOS:9 or 19..

13. The method of claim 11 further comprising detection of amplified IAC.

14. The method of claim 13 wherein the amplified IAC is detected by a means different from the amplified target sequence.

15. A method for detecting a *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* target sequence comprising:
(a) hybridizing one or more amplification primers having a sequence consisting essentially of the target binding sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS: 1-6, 10-18, or 20-21 and;
(b) detecting said hybridized amplification primer.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein said one or more amplification primers further comprises a detectable label.

17. The method of claim 15 wherein said detectable label is fluorescent.

18. An oligonucleotide having a sequence consisting essentially of the target binding sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS: 1-6, 10-18, or 20-21.

19. The oligonucleotide of claim 18 which consists essentially of the target binding sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS:1-2 or 10-13.

20. The oligonucleotide of claim 18 further comprising a hairpin, G-quartet, restriction site or a sequence which hybridizes to a reporter probe.

21. The oligonucleotide of claim 18 which is labeled with a detectable label.

22. The oligonucleotide of claim 21 wherein the label is fluorescent.

23. A kit for an amplification or detection reaction comprising an oligonucleotide have a sequence consisting essentially of the target binding sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOS: 1-6, 10-18, or 20-21.

24. The kit of claim 23 further comprising bumper primers.

25. The kit of claim 23 further comprising signal primers.

26. The kit of claim 23 further comprising adapter oligonucleotides.

27. The kit of claim 26 wherein the adapter oligonucleotides consist essentially of SEQ ID NOS:5, 6, 18, 20, or 21.